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Dakota Hospital for the Insane reports

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Biennial report of the trustees and resident officers of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane, <1st (November 30, 1880)>

Report of the superintendent of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane, for the biennial period ending ... <November 30, 1880>

Biennial report of the trustees and the superintendent of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane, 2nd (two years ending November 30, 1882)

Biennial report of the trustees and officers of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane, 3rd (two years ending November 30, 1884)

Biennial report of the trustees and resident officials of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane at Yankton, Dakota, 4th (1886)-5th (1888)

LLMC 01-210t

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

DAKOTA HOSPITAL

FOR THE

INSANE

AT YANKTON, D. T., NOV. 30, 1880.

YANKTON, DAKOTA:
Press and Dakotaian Printing Establishment.
1881

Compliments of
Thos Cutter
Superintendent

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

South Dakota: Yankton state hospital,

DAKOTA HOSPITAL

FOR THE

INSANE

AT YANKTON, D. T., NOV. 30, 1880.

YANKTON, DAKOTA:
Press and Dakotaian Printing Establishment.
1881.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

HON. J. R. SANBORN, Yankton, *President.*

HON. ALEXANDER HUGHES, Elk Point, *Secretary.*

REV. JOSEPH WARD, Yankton

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

S. B. MCGLUMPHY, M. D.,
Superintendent and Physician.

J. H. BURDICK, *Steward*

MRS. A. J. MCGLUMPHY, *Matron.*

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1879-

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, N. G Ordway,
Governor of Dakota Territory:

Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of the Statute in establishing the Dakota Hospital for the Insane, we, the Trustees, hereby present the first biennial report of that institution.

When we recall the numerous and grave difficulties under which the institution began, we can but feel the greatest pleasure at its present efficient condition. We can say, from personal examination of other and larger hospitals, that our patients have just as good care, and so far as the facilities of the buildings will allow, are as comfortable, as those in any hospital in the country.

The results given in the reports of the resident officers compare favorably with those in any hospital; but these results have been gained only by the most careful and painstaking efforts on the part of the Medical Superintendent and his assistants. By their unremitting watchfulness they have done much to make up for the disabilities imposed upon them by the meager facilities furnished by our temporary buildings. We, therefore, take great pleasure in commending their watchfulness, their kindness to the patients, and their careful economy in administering all the affairs of the institution.

We refer you to the reports of the resident officers, accompanying this. That of the Medical Superintendent is very full and instructive, giving accurate information regarding the number, character and condition of the patients who have

been received and cared for since the hospital was opened, April 1st, 1879.

The report of the Steward gives the exact condition of the various appropriations made for the furnishing and maintenance of the hospital; also a summary of all the expenditures. His accounts and vouchers have been examined and found to be correct.

It can hardly be necessary to say anything in enforcement of the recommendations of the Superintendent in regard to furnishing larger and better facilities for the care of the insane we now have, and the much larger number sure to need our care very soon.

There is no longer any question as to the wisdom of treating insanity in properly conducted hospitals. Humanity and self interest alike call for this. We apprehend that the only question that can come before yourself and the Legislature regarding this, will be: "How can we, quickly and wisely, act upon the suggestions made, so that there may be no lack of means to care for that unfortunate class who, when we have done our best for them, must still suffer more than we can in any manner properly appreciate?"

Our experience for the past two years leads us to hope that the changes and additions to the laws bearing upon this subject, proposed by the Superintendent, will be for substance, adopted.

One further suggestion will commend itself at once. We cannot expect to retain the services of first class officials unless they are paid the same they could readily secure in other situations. No one would think of putting into places of trust so important as these any but the best that we could obtain. Economy of administration can be secured in no other way. Our present compensation for the resident officers is pitifully small. We ought not to run the risk of losing the services that have been tried and found so valuable, when we are sure we could not fill their places with even a lower grade of attainments, without largely increased pay.

We would also recommend that separate appropriations be made for the salaries of the Superintendent and Matron, rather than to have the two combined in one, as at present.

In closing our report, we feel that we can congratulate the

citizens of the Territory that they have so successfully taken up the work of caring for our insane; and we believe they will in the future be always ready to provide all needed facilities for this very important duty.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. SANBORN,
JOSEPH WARD,
ALEXANDER HUGHES,
Trustees of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with a requirement of the act under which the hospital was established, I have the honor to present the first biennial report of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane, embracing a period of nineteen and two-thirds months, from April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

I am gratified to be able to state that since the opening of the hospital there has been no epidemic disease in our household, and no serious accident to person or property, and that the biennial period just closed has been one of average success and prosperity, notwithstanding the many difficulties and dangers encountered in occupying a temporary wooden building.

The following table shows the number of patients received, discharged and remaining:

	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Number admitted from April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880	35	17	52
Daily average for the biennial period	15	12	27
Discharged— Recovered	8	2	10
Improved	...	1	1
Unimproved	1	2	3
Died	2	.	2
Total number discharged during biennial period	11	5	16
Remaining November 30th, 1880	24	12	36

The admissions to the hospital for the nineteen and two-thirds months were fifty-two in number Of these there were received by transfer, when the hospital was opened for the

reception of patients, nine males and eight females from the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane, at St. Peters, Minnesota; four males from the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln, Nebraska, and twenty-two males and nine females direct from the counties.

An analysis of the cases admitted from the above institutions, as well as those admitted from the counties, does not furnish a cheerful outlook for the recovery or improvement of a large per cent. of them. The twenty-one patients transferred had been under treatment in their respective institutions for an average of over eighteen months; twelve of this number, and thirteen admitted from the counties, had been insane more than two years, making a total of twenty-five patients who had passed into the chronic stage of the disease, and, as all statistics show, giving little, if any, ground of hope for material improvement. Eight were over fifty years of age; seven were epileptics; one had paresis; two were congenital imbeciles; one in the last stage of phthisis; three were cases of paralysis; eight were suicidal and four were homicidal. But, notwithstanding, we find in one half of the cases admitted factors which make the prognosis absolutely unfavorable, there were discharged, recovered, ten—eight males and two females, or twenty per cent. of the whole number treated.

Of the two males deceased, one died of phthisis pulmonalis two months after admission; and the other of general paresis six months after admission.

There has been one re-admission; the patient was discharged recovered, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, remained well for one year, when the second attack occurred.

The large number of chronic insane admitted may appear to the casual observer as placing many of this class of patients under treatment in the hospital who should have been cared for by their friends, or the counties in which they reside. But when it is understood that the chronic insane are afflicted with precisely the same disease, in its nature and phenomena, as recent insanity, differing only in continuity, in prospects of recovery and in the proportion of cases of passive dementia; it certainly follows that for the protection of society, and for the protection of these unfortunate persons themselves, and for the alleviation of the pains and privations of their disease,

they should be provided with the same comforts, care and treatment as the recent insane; and when a permanent hospital is provided, it should be borne in mind that, notwithstanding its chief function is to cure insanity, the duty to provide for the proper care and custody of those it may not cure is no less sacred. They can be supported in the hospital at a less expense; their labor here, if anywhere, can be utilized, and instead of living a life of distraction, exposure and suffering they are brought within the influence of a well ordered life, where a combined effort is exerted to secure a unit of order, comfort and even happiness. Of the chronic insane now in the hospital, not more than four could, with any degree of safety and comfort be kept, and cared for by their friends; and as not a single county in the Territory has a poorhouse in which those could be placed who have neither friends nor means to rely upon for support, the Commissisners of Insanity urge their admission and retention in the hospital as the only means offorded for their care and treatment.

For further information in regard to the history of the patients admitted, I invite your attention to the following statistical tables, which have been carefully formulated from the medical records:

STATISTICS—*Table No. 2.*

Nativity of Patients Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
UNITED STATES.			
Indiana	1	..	1
Illinois	2	2	4
Iowa	2	2	4
Missouri	1	..	1
Maine	...	1	1
Minnesota	1	...	1
New York	2	1	3
New Jersey	1	...	1
New Hampshire	2	...	2
Ohio	2	2	4
South Carolina	...	1	1
Virginia	1	...	1
Wisconsin	1	...	1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
Bohemia	...	1	1
Canada	2	..	2
Denmark	2	...	2
England	2	...	2
Germany	2	1	3
Ireland	5	1	6
Italy	1	...	1
Norway	3	3	6
Sweden	...	1	1
Scotland	1	..	1
Switzerland	...	1	1
Wales	1	...	1
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 3.*

Occupation of Patients Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Farmers	15	...	15
Laborers	5	...	5
Housewives	...	11	11
Metallurgists	1	...	1
Printer	1	...	1
Restaurant keeper	1	...	1
Teamster	1	...	1
Domestic	...	2	2
Painter	1	...	1
Freighter	1	...	1
Butcher	1	...	1
Machinist	1	...	1
Saloon keeper	1	...	1
Miner	2	...	2
Brewer	1	...	1
Washer-woman	...	1	1
Clerk	1	...	1
No occupation	2	3	5
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 4.*

Residence of Patients Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bon Homme	1	1	2
Brookings	3	1	4
Burleigh	3	1	4
Cass	2	1	3
Custer	...	1	1
Lawrence	8	2	10
Lincoln	2	2	4
Minnehaha	4	4	8
Pembina	1	...	1
Richland	...	1	1
Stanley (unorganized)	1	...	1
Union	5	2	7
Wallette (unorganized)	1	...	1
Yankton	4	1	5
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 5.*

Civil Condition of Patients Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Married	12	12	24
Single	21	4	25
Widower	1	...	1
Widow	...	1	1
Divorced	1	..	1
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 6.*

Ages of Patients Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	1	1	2
15 to 20 years	1	1	2
20 to 25 years	2	4	6
25 to 30 years	8	4	12
30 to 35 years	6	3	9
35 to 40 years	5	1	6
40 to 45 years	2	1	3
45 to 50 years	1	1	2
50 to 55 years	4	1	5
55 to 60 years	1	..	1
60 to 65 years	2	..	2
65 to 70 years	..	...	...
Over 70 years	1	...	1
Unknown	1	...	1
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 7.*

Number of Attacks of Those Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	18	13	31
Second	11	2	13
Third	..	2	2
Fourth	1	...	1
Unknown	5	..	5
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 8.*

Alleged Cause of Disease of The Patients Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Loss of property	1	...	1
Religion	4	1	5
Masturbation	4	1	5
Injury to head	5	...	5
Intemperance	6	...	6
Change of life	...	1	1
Epilepsy	4	2	6
Puerperal condition	...	3	3
Hereditary	1	1	2
Lactation	...	1	1
Separation from husband	...	2	2
Loss of friends and property	1	...	1
Menstrual derangement	..	1	1
Mountain fever	...	1	1
No cause alleged	9	3	12
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 9.*

The Form Of Disease in Patients Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Acute mania	7	2	9
Chronic mania	9	10	19
Acute melancholia	6	1	7
Chronic melancholia	5	1	6
Paresis	1	...	1
Epilepsy	5	2	7
Dementia	2	1	3
Total	*35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 10.*

Duration of Insanity Before Admission in Those Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one months	3	...	3
From one to three months	...	2	2
From three to six months	4	1	5
From six to nine months	4	..	4
From nine to twelve months	1	...	1
From twelve to eighteen months	3	3	6
From eighteen months to two years	...	3	3
From two to three years	3	4	7
From three to four years	5	1	6
From four to five years	...	...	...
From five to ten years	4	1	5
Over ten years	1	1	2
Duration unknown	7	1	8
Total	35	17	52

STATISTICS—*Table No. 11.*

Complications in Those Admitted From April 11th, 1879, to November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition	5	6	11
Homicidal impulse	4	...	4
Suicidal impulse	6	2	8
Paralysis	2	1	3
Epilepsy	5	2	7
Dyspepsia	1	...	1
Chorea	1	...	1
Phthisis	1	...	1
Chronic rheumatism	1	..	1
Catalepsy	...	1	1
Total	26	12	38

STATISTICS—*Table No. 12.*

Ages of Patients Remaining in the Hospital November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under twenty years	1	...	1
Twenty to th rty years	8	5	13
Thirty to forty years	6	4	10
Forty to fifty years	4	2	6
Fifty to sixty years	3	1	4
Over sixty years	2	...	2
Total	24	12	36

STATISTICS—*Table No. 13.*

Duration of Disease in Those Remaining November 30th, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under three months	1	...	1
From three to six months	2	...	2
From six months to one year	4	2	6
From one to two years	2	..	2
From two to three years	2	1	3
From three to four years	2	5	7
From four to five years	1	2	3
From five to six years	3	1	4
Over six years	3	1	4
Unknown	4	...	4
Total	24	12	36

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Besides the ordinary repairs which have taken almost daily attention to preserve the buildings, owing to the hasty and fragile manner of their construction, the following improvements have been made as directed by you from time to time: A frame laundry 18 by 22 feet, one story high, was built and furnished with stationary tubs, tables, ironing boards, etc.; a room was partitioned off the south end of this building and used as a general store-room for groceries and ward supplies. A closed passage was made connecting the laundry with the kitchen, in which a very complete refrigerator was constructed. In the kitchen and adjoining parts, sinks, flour boxes, bread box, and china closets were made. A cellar 14 by 20 feet, 7 feet deep, was dug under a portion of the kitchen and female ward, with stairs leading into it from the kitchen, and also an outside stairway walled up with rock, and properly secured against frost by double doors. A short distance north of the kitchen a root cellar 16 by 30 feet, 7 feet deep, was constructed in a substantial manner, and furnishes ample room for storing all vegetables needed for winter use. The well sunk during the building of the hospital failing to supply sufficient water for daily use, a shaft five feet in diameter was sunk ninety feet deep, and walled up with brick, which has so far furnished a fair supply of water. A force pump was placed in this well, and with the necessary connections of galvanized piping raises the water into the new tank in the attic, from which the water is distributed through lead pipes to the various parts of the house. As no means had been provided for conveying the waste water from the hospital, a four-inch drain tile was laid, connecting with the bath-rooms of the male and female wards, kitchen and laundry, the main emptying into a ravine two hundred and fifty yards northeast of the building. The vaults of the water-closets for the male and female wards, being simple excavations in the earth ten or twelve feet deep, with insufficient ventilation and no drainage, were filled up with earth to prevent the poisonous gases emanating from them, contaminating the air in the wards. Earth closets were then introduced, and urinals properly trapped and drained were placed in each water-closet. These

changes have caused a marked improvement in the air of the wards. As additional rooms were required for the accommodation of the employes, one in the east attic and one in the south attic were fitted up for their use. In the hall of the south wing a large closet was built for storing extra bedclothes and patients' clothing. A portion of the general business office has been fitted up for a dispensary, with shelving for the medical library. Two coats of whitewash were put upon the ceilings of the kitchen and halls, dining rooms and patients' rooms of the wards. giving them a more cheerful and cleanly appearance. In last September, under the direction of Governor Ordway, who is empowered by the law to make provision for the care and treatment of insane persons, whose admission to the hospital is refused for want of room, an associated dormitory was partitioned off and finished in a substantial manner, in the attic over the male ward, having a capacity for sleeping six male patients. This additional room only enabled us to receive the applications then on file for admission. A shed building, sixteen feet wide and eighty feet long, was built and used for stables for the horses and cows, wagon sheds, work shop and henery. This building with about one acre of ground was enclosed with a good board fence. Two corn-cribs were built, each having a capacity of six hundred bushels. Of the six hundred and forty acres which comprise the Hospital Farm, there are fifty acres under cultivation, twenty-two of which were broken for the first time in May, 1879. Forest trees were planted around the hospital, and a bushel of black walnuts were planted and cultivated last season; and plats of ground have been laid off in front of the hospital. in which a variety of flowers have been grown.

In addition to the improvements above enumerated I desire to call your attention to others which are very much needed, and should be made at the earliest time possible. A large range for the kitchen is simply a necessity, as it is impossible to properly prepare the food with the one now in use, and owing to the incapacity of this range, a portion of the cooking has to be done by a cookstove in the laundry, which is very inconvenient and adds to the labor and expense. A wind-mill to attach to the force pump in the well, is very much

needed to raise the water into the tank in the attic; it would overcome the great inconvenience now experienced in working the pump by manual labor. To properly perform the work on the farm will require the purchase of at least two horses, one set of double harness, one breaking plow, one stirring plow, one corn planter, one two-horse corn cultivator, one mower and one hay rake, and to furnish a sufficient supply of milk for daily use, two more cows will be required.

MORE HOSPITAL ROOM.

It becomes our duty, as additional provision for the proper care and treatment of the insane of the Territory is now required, to urge upon the attention of the Legislature the necessity that exists for more hospital room. In less than six months after the opening of the hospital I was compelled for want of room to grade the admission of patients under the law, and have since only received cases as vacancies in the wards were made by the discharge of their inmates.

In my judgment, after the most mature consideration, the Legislature should make additional provision for at least seventy-five patients; and it is certainly wise economy in making such provision, that the buildings hereafter erected should be so located and constructed as to form parts of the permanent hospital. Especially is this desirable, since by a recent Act of Congress the section of land upon which the temporary hospital is located, has been set apart to the Territory for a "hospital farm," and as any additions which could be made to the present building would be useless in forming any part of the permanent hospital, but as it now stands, when no longer needed for the use of patients, can be fitted up for a barn and work shops, at a very small expense.

In contemplating the construction of a permanent hospital, it is very important that a plan be adopted which experience has proved to be the most economical and best adapted to the care and treatment of the insane. It is generally accepted that these requirements are most completely fulfilled by erecting a hospital built of brick, consisting of a center or executive building, with wings or sections extending from it. To meet our present wants for ward accommodations, it will be necessary to build one section (if after this plan) three stories

high, each story having a capacity for twenty-five patients. In the future there can be added the center building with duplicates of the section proposed, which will meet the requirements as the number of insane increases.

Building this section of brick and making it practically fire-proof would relieve almost entirely the dangers from fire that now surround us in occupying a wooden building with all of its departments heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps. It would give wards in which an equal temperature could be maintained, notwithstanding the sudden and pronounced changes incident to this climate. It would give the patients cheerful surroundings in the wards, with abundance of light and pure air. It would give increased facility for the proper classification of the patients, and all improvements made in or about the building would be done with a view to permanency. Work could be commenced in platting, constructing and beautifying the grounds. These, with many other reasons that could be adduced, clearly indicate the wisdom of this course in providing for the wants of the unfortunate insane, over any temporary provision that could be made.

It may be urged that to erect, complete, heat and furnish a building that would accommodate 75 patients, would incur an expenditure of money not warranted by the number of insane requiring treatment. But when we reflect that from authenticated statistics it is estimated that one in every three thousand persons becomes insane, annually, and applying this test to our present population the Territory has now nearly one hundred insane; and if these insane persons could be placed under treatment in the hospital, during the early stages of the disease, fifty per cent. can be cured and returned to their homes as producers, after an average residence in the hospital of six months. But if for want of proper provision for their treatment, the disease is allowed to exist for one year, the recoveries will drop to ten per cent., and result in the accumulation of a large number of chronic incurable insane, whose average duration of life is fourteen years, to be cared for at a large expense through these years by their friends or the counties in which they reside.

Dr. Kirkbride, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital

for the Insane at Philadelphia, in his report for the year 1877, so clearly states the tendencies to error in the construction of Hospitals for the Insane, that I submit a few of his conclusions for your careful consideration:

"Protesting in the most emphatic manner against all waste and extravagance, or useless ornamentation, it must still be admitted that the costliest hospital yet built may possibly be much better for, and more creditable to, a State and its citizens, than the cheapest receptacle that could be devised by the most astute admirer of small expenditures."

"It is really a great mistake to believe that a very small amount originally expended on a hospital for the insane is an evidence of cheapness or economy. If there is not provided just what is wanted in such a structure, no matter how little it costs, it is neither the one nor the other. It is in this way quite easy to have waste and extravagance with a small expenditure. The amount expended in the construction of such a building before its occupation, is not a fair representation of the real cost of a hospital, for to this should be added all subsequent disbursements required to make it what it ought to have been in the beginning. From the day a badly designed and poorly built hospital is opened these extra expenditures begin, and they never cease. Annually comes up the demand for appropriations for repairs, alterations and renewals; or, if these are not attended to, there results that general run-down condition, that can only be remedied by a very large expenditure. In contrast with this, a thoroughly constructed hospital, complete in all its arrangements, will show, when first occupied, its actual cost, and in the future will require only appropriations for the unavoidable wear and tear, and for what are really new improvements, instead of being mainly for remedying faults that were almost entirely dependent upon original defective construction. Even with the largest subsequent expenditure of money these cheap and imperfectly planned and poorly constructed hospitals can never be made to compare with those of a different character, while the blame for all their deficiencies, mainly owing to their original defects, is too often placed most unjustly upon those who are in no way responsible for them. Every day only adds new evidence of the truth of the axiom so often re-

peated in these reports that the best hospital, best built, best arranged and best managed is always cheapest in the end."

"It is an error to believe that temporary structures are desirable for the accommodation of any class of the insane. They can have no advantage, are much more dangerous in regard to fire. For this one reason alone, no apology can be made for their being constructed of combustible materials, and are not likely to cease to be used when they have become dilapidated, and utterly unfit for their original purpose. A permanent hospital has many and great advantages. At all times, and whenever it is desired, it may be made about equal in purity to what it was when new by simply substituting new floors, new plastering, new paint, and removing whatever may have been worn out by use."

In this connection I would call your attention to the importance of building a hall of sufficient size to be used for religious services, amusements and entertainments for the patients. This improvement appears to be as imperatively demanded as additional hospital room. The great value of amusements and entertainments as curative means is no longer a question, and for the want of a proper sized room the patients have been almost entirely deprived of these important aids to treatment. The further withholding from the patients of a suitable hall where these varied diversions can be applied, virtually cuts off the advantages derived from moral agencies in their treatment.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The products of the farm and garden for the two seasons have not been large, but the showing is fair when it is considered that no part of the quarter section upon which the hospital was located had ever been under cultivation.

During the month of May, 1876, there were twenty-two acres of prairie broken, five of which were subsoiled for a vegetable garden, and the remainder planted with sod corn. But owing to late planting, newness of the soil and damage done by grasshoppers this crop was almost a failure. This year there were fifty acres cultivated, and for the two seasons there were produced:

1,350	bushels corn.
30	bushels sweet corn.
165	bushels potatoes.
16	bushels beets.
12	bushels lettuce.
6	bushels onions.
12	bushels peas.
1½	bushels carrots.
7½	bushels tomatoes
1¾	bushels parsnips.
9½	bushels radishes.
65	bushels turnips.
2¼	bushels small navy beans.
4½	bushels string beans.
235	heads cabbage.
860	cucumbers.
28	water and musk melons.
130	winter squash.
2,745	gallons of milk.
640	pounds of butter.
466	dozen of eggs.

There were butchered for the use of the hospital, 5 hogs, which netted 1,290 pounds; 2 cows, which netted 1,041 pounds; 2 veals, which netted 173 pounds; dressed chickens, 75 pounds; and 40 tons of hay were cut and stacked this season.

The work upon the farm, garden and grounds has furnished useful employment for a number of the patients, while others of both sexes work more or less each day in kitchen, laundry, or sewing room

FINANCES.

It will be observed by referring to the very complete showing of the Steward in his report, which gives a detailed account of all moneys disbursed from each appropriation, there remained unexpended on the 30th day of November, 1880, of the maintenance fund, $3,627.96; of pay of employes, $1,783,-25; and of officers' salaries, $605 44; making a total of $6,016, 65 remaining to the credit of these funds. You will also observe the appropriation for incidental expenses has been exhausted and overdrawn to the amount of $950. This deficit was caused by the law including in this fund some of the most important expenditures of the hospital, in addition to the usual contingencies which make frequent drafts upon it necessary, as they cannot be drawn from any other appropriation for current expenses. After deducting this deficit there remains unexpended, $5,066.65.

The average weekly per capita cost for maintenance and clothing of patients and board for officers and employes for the nineteen and two-third months was $1.38 4-5ths. This amount has been sufficient to supply the patients with comfortable clothing and abundance of substantial food.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

I would call your attention to the following estimates of appropriations needed for the current expenses of the hospital

for the two years commencing December 1st, 1880, and closing November 30th, 1882. These estimates are based upon the supposed increase in the number of patients and additional employes necessary to their proper care:

Board and clothing	$16,000	Drugs, medicines and books	$ 1,000
Officers' and employes' wages	12,000	Repairs and improvements	1,500
Fuel and lights	2,500	Farm improvements	2,000
Incidentals	1,500		
Furniture	500	Total	$36,000

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The editors of the *Daily Press and Dakotaian* and the editor of the *Sioux Valley News* will please accept our thanks for contributing their papers to the hospital. They have been read with much pleasure and profit by the patients, and we earnestly hope that the press of the Territory generally will follow their example.

To the clergymen of the city of Yankton who so kindly conducted the Sabbath afternoon services we return our sincere gratitude. And to the many friends of the hospital in Yankton who donated so liberally, papers, illustrated weeklies, and periodicals, for the use of the patients, we tender our thanks, and hope in the future, as in the past, they will not weary in well doing.

To the officers and employes who have faithfully discharged their duties, thereby giving material aid to the comfort and recovery of the patients, I desire to express the most thorough appreciation.

And in closing this report I am not unmindful of the willing and constant support at all times so freely given by each member of the Board of Trustees; and much of the success and prosperity of the hospital is due to your constant vigilance and untiring devotion in the performance of the many and varied duties incumbent upon you as the governing authority of the Hospital.

But chiefly for the measure of success of the labors performed during the biennial period now closed, let us with gratitude acknowledge the ever watchful care and protection of a kind Providence, and rely upon His guidance in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. McGLUMPHY,
Superintendent.

Dakota Hospital for the Insane,
Yankton, D. T.. November 30, 1880.

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

Aprons	33	Knitted hose, pairs	5
Chemises	37	Mittens, pairs	1
Drawers	22	Pilloweases	2
Sunbonnets	2	Dress skirts	1
Night-dresses	22	Pillowticks	8
Laundry aprons	5	Ironing sheets	5
Mosquito nets	2	Fly blankets, pairs	1
Napkins	6	Waists	16
Underwaists	9	Polonaise	1
Waiters' aprons	5	Sheets	32
Skirts	12	Tablecloths	5
Pants	7	Dried sweet corn, bushels	1
Shirts	36	Sweet corn in brine, bushels	½
Wagon cover	1	Pickled cucumbers, gal	10
Window curtains	8	Pickled tomatoes, gal	12
Bedticks	10	Pickled mangoes, gal	8
Towels	22	Pickled piccalilli, gal	6
Camisoles	8	Preserves, gal	6
Basques	2	Mince meat, gal	9
Flannel skirts	3	Head cheese, gal	2
Breadcloths	4	Glasses of jelly, doz	1

A. J. McGLUMPHY,
Matron.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

To the Board of Trustees of the Dakota Hospital for the Insane at Yankton, Dakota:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the first biennial report of the Steward of this institution, embracing a classified schedule of current expenses, with a list of vouchers covering the same. Also a statement of moneys received by the Steward, an enumeration of the products of the farm and garden, an inventory of the farm stock, implements and utensils, a statement of the amount of beef, pork and veal slaughtered, and their value, the amount of milk and butter furnished from the dairy, the amount of dressed poultry and eggs, and their value, a list of the officers and employes, showing how employed and salary paid to each, and the amount paid to each, and the amount of indebtedness incurred owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation for incidental expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. H. BURDICK,

YANKTON, DAK., Nov. 30th, 1880. *Steward.*

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for biennial period ending November 30th, 1880.

For completing and furnishing Hospital	$ 4 666 60
For return of patients from Minnesota and Nebraska	341 53
For maintenance and clothing of patients and maintenance of employes	5 372 03
For salary of Superintendent and Matron	1 664 56
For salary of steward	1 250 00
For pay of employes	3 236 75
For incidental expenses	2 465 92
For insurance	87 50
Total	$19 084 89

EXHIBIT OF PRESENT CONDITION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

To complete, furnish and paint Hospital		
By appropriation		$3 900 00
To expenditures	$4 666 60	
By amount overdrawn		766 60
	4 666 60	4 666 60
For return of patients from Minnesota and Nebraska		
By appropriation		1 000 00
To expenditures	341 53	
To balance unexpended	658 47	
	1 000 00	1 000 00
For maintenance and clothing of patients and maintenance of employes		
By appropriation		9 000 00
To expenditures	5 372 03½	
To balance unexpended	3 627 96½	
	9 000 00	9 000 00
For salary of Superintendent and Matron		
By appropriation		2 000 00
To expenditures	1 664 55⅔	
To balance unexpended	335 44⅓	
	2 000 00	2 000 00
For salary of Steward		
By appropriation		1 500 00
To expenditures	1 250 00	
To balance unexpended	250 00	
	1 500 00	1 500 00
For pay of employes		
By appropriation		5 020 00
To expenditures	3 236 75	
To balance unexpended	1 783 25	
	5 020 00	5 020 00
For incidental expenses		
By appropriation		2 460 00
To expenditures	2 465 62	
To balance overdrawn		5 92
	2 465 92	2 495 92
For insurance		
By appropriation		90 00
To expenditures	87 50	
To balance unexpended	2 50	
	90 00	90 00
CASH.	Dr.	Cr.
To cash received from sale of beef hides	10 05	
To cash received for damages to crops by stock	6 00	
By deposit with Territorial Treasurer		16 05
	$16 05	16 05

Products of garden and farm for biennial period.

Beans, string, 4½ bushels @ 75 cents per bushel	$ 3 38
Beans, white navy, 2¼ bushels @ $1.00 per bushel	2 25
Beets, 16 bushel @ 75 cents	12 00
Cabbage, 235 heads, @ 5 cents	11 75
Cucumbers, 800 @ 20 cents per hundred	1 76
Carrots, 1½ bushels @ 50 cents	75
Corn, sweet, 30 bushels @ 50 cents	15 00
Corn, 1,350 bushels (estimated) @ 20 cents	270 00
Hay, 40 tons, @ $4.00	160 00
Lettuce, 12 bushels, @ 75 cents	9 00
Melons, 28, @ 10 cents	2 80
Onions, 6 bushels, @ $1.00	6 00
Peas, 16 bushels, @ $1 00	16 00
Potatoes, 165 bushels @ 25 cents	41 25
Parsnips, (estimated) 1¾ bushels @ 75 cents	1 26
Rad shes, 9½ bushels @ $1.00	9 50
Squash, winter, 130, @ 8 cents	10 20
Tomatoes, 7½ bushels, @ $1.00	7 50
Turnips, 65 bushels @ 25 cents	16 25
Total	596 65
Beef furnished Hospital, 1,041 pounds	$ 83 28
Pork furnished Hospital, 1,290 pounds	51 60
Veal furnished Hospital 173 pounds	16 43
Chickens, dressed, furnished Hospital, 75 pounds	7 50
Eggs furnished Hospital, 466 dozen	46 60
Milk furnished Hospital, 2,745 gallons	411 75
Butter furnished Hospital, 640 pounds	96 00
Total	713 16

Inventory of farm stock and implements.

Two horses	$ 200 00
Two cows	60 00
Four wood saws	20 00
Seventy-five fowls	22 00
One platform spring wagon	100 00
One lumber wagon	60 00
One set farm harness	20 00
One stirring plow	10 00
One one-horse cultivator	5 00
One set harrows	5 00
Hoes, shovels, spades and other utensils	10 00
Total	512 00

List of officers and employes November 30th, 1880.

Names.	How Employed.	Salary per Month.
S. B. McGlumphy	Superintendent	$ 63 33⅓
J. H Burdick	Steward	62 50
A. J. McGlumphy	Matron	20 00
Harvey McGee	Attendant	18 00
Charles Raymond	Attendant	18 00
Mary Hosking	Attendant	15 00
Maggie Cunningham	Attendant	15 00
N. R. Gilchrist	Night watch	18 00
Ella L. Ingles	Night watch	15 00
S. N. Burdick	Seamstress	15 00
Julia C Kiley	Laundress	15 00
Katie Cunningham	Chief cook	16 00
Joanna Kiley	Assistant cook	12 00
Bridget Melloy	Housemaid	12 00
Thomas Fleming	Farmer	20 00

List of vouchers for biennial period ending November 30th, 1880.

No.	Name.	Amount.
1	D. P. Wilcox	$2 275 51
2	L. B. Partridge	70 00
3	H. H. Calhoun	35 10
4	Sylvester & Barber	46 40
5	J. R. Sanborn...2	177 90
6	J. R. Sanborn	69 00
7	Geo. E. Hawley	535 00
8	R. A. Ketchum	413 90
9	J. W. Post	62 80
10	T. F. Marshall & Co	68 85
11	Brinkerhoff & Jordan	6 00
12	Calhoun & English	312 00
13	Mills & Purdy	36 50
14	Joseph Ward	20 48
15	John Fitch	12 40
16	Kelly & Wolf	6 00
17	Barnes & Evanson	99 00
18	Leonard Wigan	90 00
19	J. W. Post	45 25
20	Wilcox & Williams	63 09
21	John Kettleson	3 67
22	Alexander Hughes	29 40
23	Alexander Hughes	234 05
24	Timothy Mooers	42 00
25	J. H. Burdick	12 81
26	Michael Reagan	6 23
27	Thomas Fleming	23 71
28	Mary Michels	3 66
29	Gertrude Michels	8 69
30	Mary A. Hill	10 66
31	Mary Hosking	10 50
32	O. J. Milton	9 00
33	J. A. McMasters	7 80
34	S. N. Burdick	12 00
35	J. H. Burdick	62 50
36	Mrs. Truman L. Pratt	12 00
37	J. H. Burdick	78 52
38	Blatt & Buerdorf	148 19
39	John E. Curry	41 25
40	J. K. Rainey	65 75
41	Oscar Lyons	100 00
42	E P. Wilcox	221 53
43	C. F. Mallahan	32 00
44	S. S. Turner	19 00
45	C. J. Kadish	19 26
46	Frank Hefner	100 00
47	Geo. E. Hawley	152 56
48	Wm. M. Powers	29 00
49	Wm. B. Valentine	37 35
50	Joseph Ve'ir	12 00
51	R. A. Ketchum	109 48
52	Bowen & Kingsbury	99 08
53	R. D. Krebs	3 00
54	Warren Osborn	9 00
55	D. McCully	40 66
56	Wilcox & Williams	141 00
57	E Miner	3 00
58	S. B. McGlumphy	88 81
59	J. H. Burdick	62 50
60	S. N. Burdick	12 00
61	Mary Hosking	15 00
62	J. A McMasters	8 40
63	Gertrude Michels	3 60
64	Mary A. Hill	12 26
66	Sophia C. Stone	16 00
67	Mary Michels	10 00
68	Dora Hanson	16 00
69	Thomas Fleming	18 00
70	Michael Reagan	18 00
71	O. J. Milton	16 80
72	H. F. Webster	7 20
73	F. A. Hale	1 80
74	Timothy Mooers	52 00
75	J. H. Burdick	3 50
76	Calhoun & English	8 00
77	J. L. Foskett	41 50
78	John E. Curry	57 23
79	J. H. Burdick	40 08
80	Warren Osborne	5 10
81	E. P. Wilcox	30 92
82	Meigs & Co	78 02
83	Mrs. Mary Carey	1 50
84	Blatt & Buerdorf	63 91
85	George Murphy	64 07
86	Timothy Mooers	12 00
87	D. Hinman	5 25
88	Wm. Hale	8 40
89	Mary Krous	7 00
90	T. F. Marshall & Co	6 20
91	G. T. Holmes	2 40
92	S. B. McGlumphy	18 45
93	Geo. E. Hawley	44 49
94	Sylvester & Barber	37 66
95	S. B. McGlumphy	88 33⅓
96	J. H. Burdick	62 50
97	S. N. Burdick	12 00
98	Mary Hosking	15 00
99	Ella L. Ingles	12 50
100	Dora Hansen	7 50
101	Anna Coleman	16 54
102	Mary Morrison	10 00
103	Mary Birge	10 33
104	John Oyler	11 40
105	Wm. Gleason	12 60
106	Thomas Fleming	18 00
107	Michael Reagan	18 00
108	I. Piles & Co	12 55
109	J. P. Haywood	17 40
110	A. G. Fuller	51 10
111	Blatt & Buerdorf	57 22
112	Charles Eiseman	25 77
113	Isaac E. West	30 00
114	John E. Curry	56 46
115	D. Hinman	4 05

List of vouchers for biennial period ending November 30th, 1880—Continued.

No.	Name.	Amount.	No.	Name.	Amount.
116	Michael Reagan	1 80	173	Wm. Baker	5 50
117	E. P. Wilcox	11 32	174	Wilcox & Williams	13 03
118	J. H. Burdick	5 04	175	E. G. Wheeler	54 00
119	J. H. Burdick	24 30	176	Mills & Purdy	13 75
120	H. W. White	5 70	177	J. H. Burdick	4 50
121	J. R. Sanborn	7 00	178	J. H. Burdick	3 85
122	S. N. Folyer	59 75	179	Geo. E. Hawley	28 63
123	John Oyler	8 40	180	E. Miner	4 00
124	C. J. Kadish	30 58	181	A. W. Lavender	67 03
125	Anna Coleman	8 00	182	R. A. Ketchum	6 37
126	Geo. E. Hawley	33 30	183	Stockwell & Buchanan	2 85
127	Annie McClain	6 00	184	E. L. Wright	75
128	Timothy Mooers	7 50	185	Excelsior Mill Co.	7 12
129	Bowen & Kingsbury	48 25	186	Geo. B. Hoffman	53 75
130	John E. Curry	22 28	187	E. P. Wilcox	71 31
131	A. W. Lavender	114 31	188	J. H. Burdick	62 50
132	E. G. Wheeler	47 80	189	S. N. Burdick	2 32
133	S. B. McGlumphy	83 33⅓	190	Mary Hosking	15 00
134	J. H. Burdick	62 50	191	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
135	S. N. Burdick	12 00	192	Nancy E. Williams	16 00
136	Mary Hosking	15 00	193	Iress E. Weinman	12 00
137	Ella L. Ingles	15 00	194	Julia C. Kiley	15 00
138	Dora Hansen	15 00	195	Rosa McDevitt	6 40
139	Anna L. Berry	12 00	196	D. J. Wilcox	18 00
140	Jenny Goodrich	3 20	197	E. R. Johnson	18 00
141	Mary Ann Geyer	4 80	198	Thomas Fleming	18 00
142	Lydia Baker	6 00	199	Jno. M. Fogarty	4 30
143	J. H. Waterman	10 40	200	Mills & Purdy	14 32
144	Wm. Gleason	18 00	201	I. Piles & Co.	12 05
145	Thomas Fleming	18 00	202	Shapard & Wynn	20 70
146	John Fitch	7 62	203	S. N. Folyer	163 85
147	Chas. Eiseman	12 47	204	Geo. E. Hawley	17 22
148	Mills & Purdy	6 88	205	Chas. Eiseman	9 33
149	Geo. E. Hawley	134 32	206	A. W. Lavender	147 45
150	E. P. Wilcox	8 03	207	Patrick Brennan	51 92
151	E. L. Wright	18 10	208	E. L. Wright	6 00
152	Stockwell & Buchanan	7 35	209	S. N. Folyer	97 50
153	Mills & Purdy	28 00	210	C. N. Taylor	44 44
154	Chas Eiseman	12 16	211	J. H. Burdick	5 60
155	Geo. E. Hawley	31 33	212	J. H. Burdick	62 50
156	A. W. Lavender	77 44	213	Mary Hosking	15 00
157	E. G. Wheeler	62 16	214	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
158	J. H. Burdick	62 50	215	Nancy E. Williams	16 00
159	Mary Hosking	15 00	216	Iress E. Weinman	5 20
160	Ella L. Ingles	15 00	217	Augusta Anderson	3 60
161	Nancy E. Williams	12 90	218	Julia Kiley	15 00
162	Iress E. Weinman	8 51	219	Bridget Mellov	9 60
163	Julia C. Kiley	10 16	220	Hannah Nelson	1 60
164	J. H. Waterman	18 00	221	E. R. Johnson	18 00
165	Dora Hansen	3 50	222	D. J. Willcox	18 00
166	Lydia Baker	3 61	223	Thomas Fleming	18 00
167	Anna L. Berry	4 25	224	Geo. E. Hawley	98 46
168	Clara Hardin	2 71	225	Wm. B. Valentine	18 00
169	Wm. Gleason	11 03	226	Geo. E. Hawley	6 42
170	Thomas Fleming	18 00	227	Chas Eiseman	3 51
171	Rosa McDevitt	2 70	228	Mills & Purdy	3 40
172	E. R. Johnson	2 32	229	Patrick Brennan	47 82

List of vouchers for biennial period ending November 30th, 1880—Continued

No.	Name.	Amount	No.	Name	Amount.
230	I. Piles & Co.	7 87½	287	Excelsior Mill Co.	7 56
231	A. W. Lavender	90 03	288	Bramble, Miner & Co.	22 44
232	Jno. M Fogerty	4 25	289	Geo. E. Hawley	7 85
233	J. H. Burdick	62 50	290	Milis & Purdy	16 35
234	Mary Hosking	15 00	291	T. N. Bray	43 89
235	Ella L Ingles	15 00	292	J. H. Burdick	62 50
236	Hannah Nelson	16 00	293	N. R. Gilchrist	18 00
287	Augusta Anderson	4 00	294	Mary Hosking	15 00
238	Delia Smith	3 50	295	E. R. Johnson	18 00
239	Carrie Nelson	7 60	296	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
240	Julia C Kiley	5 00	297	S. N. Burdick	15 00
241	Emilie Dirks	5 50	298	Emelie Dirks	15 00
242	Bridget Melloy	12 00	299	Hannah Nelson	16 00
243	E. R. Johnson	18 00	300	Carrie Nelson	12 00
244	N R. Gilchrist	15 60	301	Anna Nelson	8 80
245	Thomas Fleming	18 00	302	Bridget Melloy	3 20
246	Excelsior Mill Co.	17 22	303	Thomas Fleming	18 00
247	Peter Spanagel	30 00	304	J. H. Burdick	20 00
248	Stockwell & Buchanan	9 40	305	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓
249	Shanard & Wynn	10 90	306	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00
250	Mills & Purdy	5 40	307	Mills & Purdy	9 05
251	Mills & Purdy	15 35	308	Bowen & Kingsbury	13 65
252	Bowen & Kingsbury	8 30	399	T F. Marshall	90 51
253	Geo. E. Hawley	33 51	310	T. N. Bray	59 25
254	Chas. Eiseman	21 15	311	J. H. Burdick	4 00
255	A W Lavender	61 69	312	Jno. M. Fogerty	2 45
256	Patrick Brennan	17 77	313	Chas. Eiseman	3 79
257	S. B. McGlumphy	67 20	314	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓
258	S. N. Burdick	16 13	315	J. H. Burdick	62 50
259	A J McGlumphy	16 13	316	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00
260	S. B. McGlumphy	73 33⅓	317	N. R. Gilchrist	18 00
261	S N. Burdick	20 00	318	Mary Hosking	15 00
262	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00	319	E. R. Johnson	18 00
263	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓	320	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
264	S N. Burdick	20 00	321	S. N. Burdick	15 00
265	A. J McGlumphy	20 00	322	Emilie Dirks	15 00
266	S. B. McGlumphy	62 33⅓	323	Hannah Nelson	16 00
267	S N. Burdick	20 00	324	Anna Nelson	12 00
268	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00	325	Carrie Nelson	12 00
279	J. H. Burdick	1 50	326	Thomas Fleming	18 00
270	J. H. Burdick	2 00	327	S B. McGlumphy	6 80
271	J. H. Burdick	60	328	T. F. Marshall	85 03
272	S. B. McGlumphy	62 33⅓	329	Mills & Purdy	7 81
273	J. H. Burdick	62 50	330	J. H. Burdick	3 00
274	S. N. Burdick	20 00	331	E. L. Wright	6 25
275	N. R. Gilchrist	18 00	332	Tyler & Nissen	10 50
276	Mary Hosking	15 00	333	Chas. Eiseman	22 11
277	E. R. Johnson	18 00	334	I. Piles	22 45
278	Ella L. Ingles	15 00	335	Harry Katz	64 50
179	A. J McGlumphy	20 00	336	T. N. Bray	64 10
280	Emelie Dirks	15 00	337	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓
281	Hannah Nelson	16 00	338	J. H. Burdick	62 50
232	Carrie Nelson	12 00	339	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00
283	Bridget Melloy	12 00	340	J. M. Finotti	18 00
284	Thomas Fleming	18 00	351	Mary Hosking	15 00
285	S. N. Folyer	90 00	342	E. R. Johnson	18 00
286	T. F. Marshall	84 39	343	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
			345	S. N. Burdick	15 00

List of vouchers for biennial period ending November 30th, 1880.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Amount.	No.	Name.	Amount.
345	Emilie Dirks	15 00	402	Elliott Akers	18 00
346	Hannah Nelson	16 00	403	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
347	Anna Nelson	12 00	404	S. N. Burdick	15 00
348	Carrie Nelson	12 00	405	Emelie Dirks	15 00
349	Thomas Fleming	18 00	406	Hannah Nelson	16 00
350	D. Hinman	7 00	407	Anna Nelson	12 00
351	A. W. Lavender	120 39	408	Bridget Melloy	12 00
352	B. A. Ketchum	8 20	409	Thomas Fleming	18 00
353	Mills & Purdy	8 85	410	J. H. Burdick	20 00
354	L Sampson	4 77	411	J R. Sanborn & Son	6 00
355	Patrick Brennan	63 65	412	L. Sampson	17 15
356	Chas Eiseman	10 38	413	Chas Eiseman	14 33
357	Harry Katz	48 80	414	A W Lavender	120 89
358	Excelsior Mi l Co	18 50	415	Patrick Brennan	100 89
359	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓	416	Mills & Purdy	13 60
360	J. H. Burdick	62 50	417	S B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓
361	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00	418	J H. Burdick	62 50
362	Jeremiah Sullivan	18 00	419	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00
363	Mary Hosking	15 00	420	Jeremiah Sullivan	18 00
364	E R. Johnson	10 20	421	W. K. McClain	16 25
365	Elliott Akers	7 80	422	Mary Hosking	15 00
366	Ella L. Ingles	15 00	423	N. R Gilchrist	18 00
367	S. N. Burdick	15 00	424	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
368	Emilie Dirks	15 00	425	S. N. Burdick	15 00
369	Hannah Nelson	16 00	426	Julia C. Kiley	15 00
370	Carrie Johnson	12 00	427	Anna Nelson	16 00
371	Anna Nelson	12 00	428	Joanna Kiley	5 20
372	Thomas Fleming	18 00	429	Bridget Melloy	12 00
373	A. W. Lavender	124 43	430	Thomas Fleming	18 00
374	J. R. Sanborn & Son	7 00	431	S. B. McGlumphy	20 70
375	Patrick Brennan	81 30	432	L Sampson	21 76
376	L. Sampson	7 94	433	Wyman & Ward	78 92
377	James Buchanan	14 34	434	Chas Eiseman	18 88
378	R. A Ketchum	2 86	435	Mills & Purdy	7 95
379	J. H. Burdick	8 50	436	A W. Lavender	183 37
380	Mills & Purdy	8 60	437	R D. Krebs	10 50
381	S. B McGlumphy	63 33⅓	438	S. B McGlumphy	63 33⅓
382	J. H. Burdick	62 50	439	J. H. Burdick	62 50
383	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00	440	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00
384	Jeremiah Sullivan	18 00	441	Jeremiah Sullivan	18 00
385	Mary Hosking	15 00	442	W. K. McClain	18 00
386	Elliott Akers	18 00	443	Mary Hosking	15 00
387	Ella L. Ingles	15 00	444	N. R Gilchr st	18 00
388	S. N. Burdick	15 00	445	Ella L Ingles	15 00
389	Emelie Dirks	15 00	446	S N. Burdick	15 00
390	Hannah Nelson	16 00	447	Julia C. Kiley	15 00
391	Carrie Johnson	4 40	448	Katie Cunningham	11 87
392	Bridget Melloy	4 00	449	Joanna Kiley	12 00
393	Anna Nelson	12 00	450	Anna Nelson	4 65
394	Thomas Fleming	18 00	451	Bridget Melloy	12 00
395	Timothy Mooers	22 00	452	Thomas Fleming	18 00
396	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓	453	Hannah Ledene	18 80
397	J. H. Burdick	62 50	454	Chas. Eiseman	23 97
398	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00	455	I. Piles	24 20
399	Jeremiah Sullivan	18 00	456	L. Sampson	14 67
400	N. R. Gilchrist	9 60	457	Wyman & Ward	72 38
401	Mary Hosking	15 00	458	Mills & Purdy	15 80

List of vouchers for biennial period ending November 30th, 1880—Continued.

No.	Name.	Amount.	No.	Name.	Amount.
459	A W Lavender	94 92	494	Ella L Ingles	15 00
460	Timothy Mooers	25 00	495	Julia C Kiley	15 00
461	J. H. Burdick	58 50	496	Katie Cunningham	16 00
462	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓	497	Joanna Kiley	12 00
463	J. H Burdick	62 50	498	Bridget Melloy	12 00
464	A. J McGlumphy	20 00	499	Thomas Fleming	20 00
465	Jeremiah Sullivan	18 00	500	Mills & Purdy	19 00
466	W. K. McClain	6 60	501	A. W. Lavender	180 44
467	Harvey McKee	11 40	502	T N. Bra	8 00
468	Mary Hosking	15 00	503	Patrick Brennan	66 32
469	Maggie Cunningham	15 50	504	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓
470	N. R. Gilchrist	18 00	505	J. H. Burdick	62 50
471	Bridget Finnegan	11 50	506	A. J. McGlumphy	20 00
472	S. N Burdick	15 00	507	Harvey McKee	18 00
473	Julia C. Kiley	15 00	508	Charles Raymond	13 20
474	Katie Cunningham	16 00	509	Mary Hosking	15 00
475	Joanna Kiley	12 00	510	Maggie Cunningham	15 00
476	Bridget Melloy	12 00	511	N. R. Gilchrist	18 00
477	Thomas Fleming	20 00	512	Ella L. Ingles	15 00
478	J. H. Burdick	5 05	513	Julia C. Kiley	15 00
479	J. H. Burdick	4 00	514	Katie Cunningham	16 00
480	Wyman & Ward	68 26	515	Joanna Kiley	12 00
481	Chas. Eiseman	8 67	516	Bridget Melloy	12 00
482	L. Sampson	11 48	517	Thomas Fleming	20 00
483	Timothy Mooers	18 75	518	I Piles	47 00
484	Mills & Purdy	25 00	519	Chas. Eiseman	122 60
485	A. W. Lavender	141 75	520	Patrick Brennan	53 04
486	S. B. McGlumphy	63 33⅓	521	Mills & Purdy	49 00
487	J. H. Burdick	62 50	422	A. W. Lavender	555 99
488	A J. McGlumphy	20 00	523	Excelsior Mill Co	19 04
489	Jeremiah Sullivan	16 84	524	Jno O. Bates	125 00
490	Harvey McKee	18 00	425	J. H. Burdick	4 00
491	Mary Hosking	15 00			
492	Maggie Cunningham	15 00		Total	$19 084 80
493	N. R. Gilchrist	18 00			

The appropriation for incidental expenses having been exhausted early in the current year, the following indebtedness has necessarily been incurred:

Names.	What for	Amount.
Wm. B. Valentine	Repairs to Hospital	$ 27 88
Stockwell & Buchanan	Blacksmithing	49 45
J. M. Fogerty	Restraint, and repairs to harness	10 00
St. Croix Lumber Co	Lumber	65 43
E. P Wilcox	Lumber	105 26
Geo. E. Hawley	Hardware, &c	171 19
C. N. Taylor	Wood	249 00
Sylvester & Barber	Wood and coal	269 30
	Total	$938 56